

DARLY AND SUNDAY, Per Month WEEKLY, Per Year. restage to Foreign Countries added.

THE BUN, New York City.

Champagne or Grip?

We are not quite sure whether too much highly taxed carbonic acid gas got into the Hon. ROOMR QUARLES MILLS'S top story on Priday night, or whether the bacillus of the grip is still at large in the gray matter of his brain. Certainly the after-dinner speech which the gentleman from Texas de-livered to the Mugwumps of the Reform Qub is one of the most remarkable produclons that we have ever read.

The main purpose of the Reform Club is to bring about free trade. Mr. Mr.Ls is with the club in that. "I have borne some part," he remarked, with a modesty that recalls certain utterances of another and a Satter myself with the idea that my labors have attracted your notice and enlisted your sympathies." Then Mr. MILLS went on to say that in his opinion No Step Backward was an inadequate battle cry. "We must either advance or retreat," he said. "If we retreat our troops are demoralized, our army is lost, and the enemy captures

was bag and baggage. We must advance!" That is Mr. MILLS's programme, bacillusborn or champagne-inspired, as the case may be. Advance all along the Mugwump line, and advance until free trade is won! No wonder HENRY GEORGE wrung the hand of Mr. MILLS emotionally, and no wonder the venerable PARKE GODWIN, who figured on the occasion for after-dinner purposes as the Father of Free Trade, was moved almost to tears.

Then Mr. MILLS paid his compliments to the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL. "Another distinguished leader of our party," he said and observe the fine acrated modesty of the "another"-" says that we must retreat, go back to the tariff of 1883, and accept that as the final settlement of all we desire." Mo man through whose wits the gas bubbles were not rising, or in whose brain the postilential animalcule was not reaming. ould have risked, even at the New York Reform Club, this audacious misrepresen-Cation of what Senator HILL really said.

Next Mr. Mr. Is jumped from Birmingam to Valparaiso, and brought down the finner table with this amazing declaration: "We are for war, ruthless, eternal, uncompromising war with wrong; not with Chill. Mover until every effort has been made for peace will we take down the purple vestment of bloody war for the little Chilians we have nourished." Then came the rhetor-

"Our fathers granted to us a free government. We have established free institutions. We have secured tree thought and free speech and free press and free re-ligion and free labor; and we intend to press on until We capture the last gem that burns in the constellation

We invite every sauc a. d sober Democrat put this declaration of Mr. Roger Q. MILLS's alongside of those previous utterges of his which he endeavored to repudista during the Speakership contest ten weeks ago; and which THE SUN presented at that time as sufficient reasons for not trusting Mr. MILLS with a large share of responsibility for the Democracy's future.

Congress and the Navy.

Upon a Democratic House now devolves the duty of taking up and carrying forward work of rebuilding our navy. We may sairly expect of it the same far-seeing and Mberal spirit in performing this task that distinguished its immediate Democratic by their patriotic support of the navy had inherited it from JEFFERSON'S Administration, which had curbed the arroce of Tripoli: from Madison's, under which the naval glories of 1812 were won, and the Barbary powers afterward punished; from MONROE's, which proclaimed a erable doctrine for the New World: from Jackson's, whose policy at the Court of St. James's was to ask nothing but what was right and to submit to nothing that was wrong; from Polk's, which carried our domain to the Rio Grande and across the Colorade to the Pacific.

When Secretary WHITNEY came into office he received from Congress the heartiest support. It is simple justice to say that the building of our modern navy had been not only begun, but vigorously pushed, under decessor, Secretary CHANDLER. Still, while only about \$1,500,000 was appropriated for this purpose in the winter of 1882 and 1883, the Democrats, on obtaining control of the next House, immediately set a high standard by voting \$2,221,000 to new construction, following this up at the the beginning of a creditable series of appropriations. "After that time," as Mr. BOUTELLE, a Republican Congressman, once but it, "\$22,203,000 was appropriated for the reconstruction of the navy, all of which was handled under a Democratic Administration." Of course, guns as well as hulls and engines had to be supplied.

The ships built with that money consti tute the greater part of our best available vessels in comm'ssion to-lay or to be completed within the present year. When Mr. WHITNEY, soon after taking office, addressed the graduates at Annapolls, he gave them this assurance: "The whole country has swakened to the importance of having a mayy. You will not have long to wait beyou can walk the decks of a ship fit to carry the American flag." That his words have been made good recent mobilization of our navy for the affair with Chill has shown. His first task was to build the vessels authorized at the preceding session of Congress, and the rieston, the Baltimore, the Yorktown, and the Petrel were the result. At the Grat session under the new Adminis-tration two larger vessels than had over been undertaken in this country, the ed cruiser Maine and the battle ship Texas, were authorized, at an estimated agto cost for both of \$5,000,000. Then fol ewed, in session after session, appropriaons for new vessels of almost every type. The Newark, for which an insufficient allowance had long before been made, received an addition and was built. The swift cruisers Philadelphia and San Francisco were conad, as also the gunboats Concord and nation Additional appropriations went the five double-turret monitors, headed with Puritan. The foundation of our tor-ness fast was laid with the Oushing, and a ture in construction easayed gus-option thrower Vesuvius, poem herber-defence class was

which so much reliance has lately been put.

But special attention is due just now to the first session of the last previous Democratic House for comparison with to-day. That body provided, in a single appropriation bill, for no fewer than eight war ships, including the armored cruiser New York, of 8,150 tons, then the largest ever undertaken, for which \$3,500,000 was appropriated; the largest, also, of our unarmored cruisers up to that time undertaken, the 5,500-ton ship. for which \$1,800,000 was allowed; two 3,181ton cruisers, on which the limit was \$1,100,-000 each: three 2,000-ton cruisers; finally, a practice vessel for the Naval Academy. This work it followed up a few months later, at its next session, by authorizing two other armored vessels, one a steel cruiser and the other a harbor-defence ram,

besides two unarmored gunboats. It must be acknowledged that the Fiftyfirst Congress fully rose to the level of these precedents. Mr. WHITNEY had been succeeded by Secretary TRACY, who attracted the attention of the country by carrying the standard of construction higher than ever, putting it indeed at the front of the world's naval architecture, and afterward winning praise on all hands for his remarkable administrative energy and ability in preparing the navy for possible service against Chill. The building of Sechier statesman, "in that service, and I the three great 10,200-ton battle ships. Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, and of the two large and swift commerce destroyers, No. 12 and No. 13, will form his official monument. As, also, under his predecessor the foundation of the great gun and armor plant at Bethichem and the establishment of the ordnance factory at Washington must be added to the achievements already mentioned, so to Mr. Tracy's period of control belongs the production of the best naval armor in the world.

These are the records which should stimulate the Fifty-second Congress to fall in with the striking march of the past ten years in naval construction. This has been steadily accelerated in pace with the growth of the country's resources for building ships and guns. The present Congress has also had in the experience of the last twelve months with Italy and with Chili an unusually striking lesson upon the value of our navy, the need of increasing it and the enthusiastic support which the American people will give to the defence of American rights.

. . A Sharp Judicial Reform.

The Hon. MELVILLE WESTON FULLER'S political possibilities have been resting quietly for some months in the shade of his superlabial foliage. They have been brought out again, whether with ribald or serious intention, and they seem to be wringing the honest heart of Indiana with severe and genuine pain. Our esteemed but possibly too lugubrious contemporary, the Logansport Journal, feels a call to lecture on the duty of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to put away ambition and content themselves with holding the scales of justice with a steady hand:

"A United States Supreme Court Judgeship is a position of distinguished honor. The duration of the term of office was purposely fixed with a view to taking away gittering temptations and positical ambitions. It was intended that an acceptance of such a Judgeship should be the end of active political work and ambition, that the decisions might not be colored. When popular decisions make Presidents of Judges there will be more popular decisions and less law, and the honor and integrity of the court will be questioned. It is better to let the members of the Supreme Court rest con-tent with the great honor the office now confers, and to discourage any further political ambition. It is certainly not wise to encourage it."

Likewise our esteemed Harrisonian contemporary, the Indianapolis Journal, approves the sage counsels of Logansport. and adds thereto a wisdom of its own:

"This is timely and well said. There is no more mischievous feature in our politics than that which seems to recognize a judicial post as a stepping stone to political preferment; and especially is this true of Federal Judgeahipa, which are for life. When a lawyer accepts a place in the Federal judiciary, he uid do so with the fixed purpose of holding it for life, antil he is retired under the law, and should put behind him, at once and forever, all ideas of political preferment. The Presidential bee should never be allowed to enter the precincts of a Federal court room."

All of which is true and solemn, but without one helpful suggestion for the case of Mr. FULLER. Nobody can do justice to that singular and interesting case who does not see that its peculiar conditions take it at once out of formal generalities and classifications, and leave it to be studied and to be helped, if any help there is for it, by a more searching and direct analysis. It is unjust to Mr. FULLER to assume that he is not acquainted with and does not wish to obey the unwritten, and, it must be added, largely unobserved, law of etiquette and propriety which forbids his sombre gown to rustle in the winds of popular favor. Gifted as he is with a well-intentioned if decidedly second-head poetic temperament, he probably feels even more acutely and passionately than the sternest of his critics the impropriety of dropping the sword of justice and tucking up his gown to go into a free-for-all race for the Presidency His ardent, romantic, and sensitive nature must be deeply hurt by his struggle with the temptation to jump from the bench to the stump; and those inconsiderate friends of his in Chicago or Washington who show him his beem from time to time, and bid him make it hot, are exposing him to more mental distress than can be lulled by the most patient perusal of the most somniferous law reports. The worshipper of beauty must be a lover of proportion, and desirous of a well-ordered and becoming career. Unfortunately Mr. FULLER still unconsciously allows a contradiction to exist between his personal and his professional code of asthetics. He is the victim of that contradiction, and until that is removed it is almost an insult to him to read to him commouplace homilies about the duty of Judges to keep out of polities. He recognizes that duty, but he is drawn in a direction contrary to his inclinations by his inability to sacrifice or to see the necessity of sacrific ing his pulchritudinous accidents to judicial essentials. He has not yet fully qualified as Chief Justice. If he ever should so qualify, his yearning for politics will disap

Let us suppose the case of an actor who has become a preacher. If he should still continue to wear upon his countenance his old adornments from the grease pot and the chalk, would not his congregations be scandalized? Would it not be felt that he had not yet given up the footlights, or put himself into harmony with his new surroundings? The painted face above the surplice would be a contradiction of the solemn work he had undertaken. The Hon. CHARLES H. TURNER, the illustrious Iceman of this town, put by the steelyards and the apron when he took his seat in the House of Representatives. We are justified in assum ing that the Hon. LUCIUS Q. CINCINNATUS. the original Farmers' Alliance man, pulled down his togs, and shook the hayseed from his curly looks, when he was appointed Diotator by a snap convention. Even the Hoa. ELIJAH ADAMS MORSE, M.O., a distant relative of the ADAMS family of Massachusette doesn't pass around cakes of his stove

polish among the members when the House

brought forward with the Monterey, on is in session. A man called to public place gives up something of his private profesalonal appearance in compliment extern to public dignity. The simplest unspoiled moral statesman is liable to order a hair cut and a black frock coat when he is sent to the Legislature. It is a concession of private whim to public asthetics. But the Hon. MELVILLE WISTON FULLER has not adapted himself to his new dignity.

He wears unconcernedly the beautiful mustachios which he sprouted in his poet days. They wave and sough with as sweet a melancholy as the Brunswick woods, through which the young bard used to wander rhyme hunting; but they are as inappropriate on the face of a Chief Justice as a gin bottle would be on the desk of the Archbishop of Canterbury. If a single hair oft turns the beam, what perturbations must this bolster on the upper lip of the Chief Justice cause in the Supreme Court room? We might speak of the diversion or introversion of intellectual effort which the care of this ornament requires, but it is sufficient to point out here that while that monstache remains, its cultivator cannot be in harmony with his office or subdued to the material he works on. It makes of him a layman and not a Chief Justice. It will be pulled and tugged at by doting friends, who will not cease to try to hale its owner into politics. It is not moral admonition as to the abstention of the judiciary from politics that, will help Mr. FULLER's case. What he needs is to step into the barber shop of the Riggs House, already famous as the scene of the unwhiskering of Jones of St. Louis, and ask for a clean shave. In ten minutes he could reappear serene and smooth of countenance, a poet no more, but a Judge. And with the razing of that sweet but fatal hair he would become a new man. Booms and rumors of booms would pursue him no longer. He would be out of polities, and he would be Chief Justice indeed; ay, every inch a Chief Justice, sixty-five inches of Chief Justice.

For fifteen cents he would have "consecrated" himself wholly to his business as a Judge, and a Chief Justice.

Poker, Cards, Business.

In the subjoined letter we are asked to discuss a question whose great essential interest must have been considerably heightened by a certain noted and popular fenture of our national development:

"In a conversation concerning the game of draw poker the statement was made that a man who could play a flur-duse game of poker had all the qualifications needed to successfully manage any large business in-terest, such as a large ratical company, insurance company, or bank,

"Is not this so ! If you think not, then why not ? The statement referred of course, to meutal qualifica-tions, knowledge of human nature, coolness, nerve, self-control, and so forth,"

There is much in poker to suggest the idea that the superior man, measured by the comparisons of ordinary life, will play the superior game. An able and successful artist in action may well impress the observer with respect for the force both of his mind and character. His power of penetrating into the game's unknown quantities seems astounding. His feeling for an antagonist's strength or weakness seems delicate to the point of divination. His calmness through moments of necessarily intense excitement, and the boldness with which he often plunges for fortune in the face of chance manifestly unequal, elicits the admiration always accorded to cool and daring determination. His estimate of his competitors, in respect of their dispositions and impulses, and the influence of his conclusions therefrom upon his own play suggest extraordinary subtlety in reasoning and in appreciating the idiosyncrasies of human nature. His judgment upon the innumerable little trivialities of the gaming table is formed with incomprehensible accuracy, and his force of will in bowing to it and relentlessly declaring himself beaten when a weaker soul would be unable to repress the temptation to another useless and costly sacrifice, touches the magnificent. In the midst of triumph he rises to the stature of a veritable giant of intellectual d moral strength, endowed apparently with every qualification for shining suc

cess in the affairs of active life. Moreover, this correspondent who has communicated to THE SUN a belief in good poker qualities as identical with practical business talent is not the first such philosopher. So searching and inspired an analyst of human faculties as EDGAR ALLAN Por exalted whist as a test of the intellect on precisely the same line of reasoning that has led our correspondent to the celebration of poker. Chess, says Poe, in the preliminary reflections which introduce his story of the "Murders in the Rue Morgue," does not tax the higher powers of the reflective intellect exhaustively. The best chess player may be little more. But proficiency in whist," a game in which he credits the great player with the ability and habit of observing and using a long and varied list of accidents apparently trivial but mightily significant, outside of the play pure and simple, "implies capacity for success with all those more important undertakings where mind struggles with mind.

As to the value of this authority we will venture to say that no modern whist master would consider the theatrical and somewhat grotesque genius whom Por presents as the ideal expert, without being satisfied that Por himself was really no player. We will use a portion of his own description of the perfect member of a whist party:

"He examines the countenance of his partner, con He considers the mode of assorting the cards in each hand, often counting trump by trump and honor by honor, through the glances bestowed by their holders upon each. He notes every variation of face as the play progresses, gathering a fund of thought from the differences in the expression of certainty, of surprise of triumph, or of chagrin. From the manner of gat ing up a trick he judges whether the person taking it can make another in the suit. He recognizes what is played through feint by the air through which it is thrown on the table. A casual or inadvertent word; the accidental dropping or turning of a card with the accompanying anxiety or carcivesness in regard to its concealment; the counting of tricks with the order of their arrangement; embarrasament, healtation, eager ness, or trepidation, all afford, to his apparently intuitive perception, indication of the true state of affairs The drat two or three rounds having been played, he i in full possession of the contents of each hand and thenceforward puts down his cards with as absolute precision of purpose as if the rest of the party had turned outward the faces of their own."

However splendid this is as it stands in the introduction to one of the most amazing achievements of literary imagination, it is not whist. The living player finds his game in the cards. Compared to the school depicted in the "Murders in the Rue Morgue" his stands as distinct as are the logical and concentrated calculations of the astronomer from the fantastic and emotional delusions of the astrologist. He relies little or not at all upon the fanciful power of inductive ratiocination, from which the brilliant and inexperienced fancy of Poz created his all-penetrating wonder. His mind is bent almost wholly and absolutely upon considoring the ever new and surprising combinetions which fifty-two cards, manipulated ling to the laws of whist, afford in " on that is practically inexhaustiles. So long as the possibilities of the cards re-

main unknown or unfixed in the memory, they must command the player's study altogether beyond comparison with the sec-ondary considerations which filled so large a part of Pon's mind, and the power of comprehending them will be infinitely more potent than the more acuteness of the detective-like perceptions which Pos has held up as the crown of the ideal master For whist one must have intellectual strength of no mean order, coupled with great facility of thought, and it is true that many great men have excelled in whist; but thousands may gain fame therein to whom distinction in any other pursuit is hope-

lessly unattainable. Our correspondent can set it down as a certain truth that poker, like whist, neither makes nor requires a man of ability to deal with the large affairs of practical life. Perhaps human nature and a knowledge of it are more important factors in this national sport of America than in the royal card game of all the world. While poker is less of a tax upon what might be called the pure mechanism of the mind, as it is in its nature less varied and less complicated, it will scarcely ever produce a successful player who has not at the bottom of his make-up a very considerable block of common sense; far more indeed than necessarily enters into the constitution of the man of whist. Yet, although it is our national game, the top-sawyers of it are not the most famous either of hotel keepers or of railroad Presidents. Some very able and likewise eminent citizens have been excellent poker players; still the genuine cracks, those whose skill is most sure and dangerous, are as upt to be gentlemen living by their luck or by some almost kindred profession, as to possess the substantial force and judgment that makes NAPOLEONS in the walks of legitimate affairs.

If our correspondent will ponder upon this fact, he may reach a more radical and satisfactory explanation of it than we shall venture upon here. We will suggest, however, that perhaps the faculties exercised in whist or in poker or in cards by any rules, may be in truth extremely limited. In poker, great, noble, and, in this country, patriotic game as it is, a little nerve, a little smartness, practice, and, indispensably, the spirit of the gambler, the readiness or inclination to seize upon even an inferior chance against the risk of disaster, the disposition that can rest its action on hope instead of on logic, may meet successfully over the poker table the most powerful intellect ever turned to commerce or politics.

State Control of Catholic Schools in England.

The publication of Dr. Bouquillon's pamphlet on the relation of the State to edueation has not only excited a vigorous controversy among our Catholic fellow citizens, but it has called forth several interesting statements of fact which throw the light of precedent or analogy upon the question. One of these appears in the American Ecclesiastical Review for February, and defines the situation of Catholic elementary

schools in England and Wales. The relation of the State to primary in struction has not been uniform in all parts of the United Kingdom. In Scotland there has existed since 1606 a legalized system of national elementary education. By law each parish was provided with a primary school at the expense of the land owners, who had to maintain it, and to partially provide for the teacher, who was allowed, however, to charge a small fee. Ireland also has had, sinco 1831, a system of national primary education; this is an undenominational scheme thrust upon a people, a large majority of whom are Catholies, and who desire schools in which their religion may be taught. In England, on the other hand, it was not until 1870 that a definite approach was made to a national system of elementary instruction. Until the passage of the Forster act in that year, the Government had never taken the initiative in promoting primary education. It only gave grants to those who did, no matter who they were or to what denomination they belonged, provided always they could

satisfactory to the Government Inspectors A radical change was made by the Education act of 1870, whose purpose was twofold: First, to establish a system of purely secular education, compulsory and practically free, through the creation of a multitude of public elementary schools con trolled by school boards and supported by the local rates. Secondly, to continue State aid to schools under voluntary management, provided they would divest themselves of any purely denominational character by accepting the so-called conscience clause of the act. This clause provided that children of any religion, or no religion. should have the right of admission to any school, whether founded by Anglicans, Protestant Dissenters, or Catholics: that two hours should be devoted to purely secular instruction at each session of the school and that the times during which religious instruction should be given or religious observances practised should be either at the beginning or end of the session, or at both, and that any pupil might, at the request of his parents, be excused from attendance at such times without forfeiting any of the other benefits of the school. It is obvious that this law was a compromise between religion, as represented by the voluntary school, and secularism, as repre-

sented by the board school. The Catholics reluctantly accepted the compromise, but the Nonconformists do not seem inclined to permanently adhere to it. They are champions of the board school system, and have set their hearts on making this the exclusive instrument of national education. The Church of England upon its part is showing signs of weariness in the struggle to compete with the State in the matter of elementary instruction. Its voluntary schools are now surpassed in examination results by the board schools. and many of them have already been turned over to the school boards. The Catholic voluntary schools, on the other hand, have for the last twenty years kept ahead of the board schools, and are still abreast of them, notwithstanding the latter's superior resources. It should be understood that the State aid granted to the Catholic, as well as all other voluntary schools, comes in the shape of a grant from the Government. which on the average attendance of 1890 amounted to nearly four dollars and a half per head. In addition to corresponding grants from the imperial treasury, the board schools receive several millions of pounds sterling annually from the local rates, which contribute nothing toward the maintenance of the voluntary schools.

Such is the actual situation. The voluntary schools are on trial, and it is universally admitted that if the board schools shall in the great majority of cases surpass the voluntary schools in secular efficiency, the doom of the voluntary school system will be sealed. We have seen that such s state of things already exists as regards schools under Protestant management, but, as we have said, the Catholic schools have thus far held their own, and it is the settled policy of English Catholics to main-

tain by generous contributions so high a grade of educational efficiency as to justify their demand for a share of the local rates At present their voluntary schools are competing on unequal terms, and if they are, nevertheless, able to vie with the board schools, they seem fairly entitled to equal assistance from the community.

Is there a Devil of Elopement? What principle to refer back to for explanation of the system that has prevailed in and around the BRAYLEY family of Brighton can be considered after the facts of their history are put into comparable form: CHARLES BRAYLEY'S first wife eloped from

him with his brother ALPRED. CHARLES then married the eloped wife of Mr. (south

ALFRED and Mrs. CHARLES No. 1 separated and then she married again, and soon ALPRED entered a New Hampshire jail for eloping with a second man's wife. After emerging, in order to avoid trial for still another elopement, he fled back in penitent desperation to his brother CHARLES's house.

Mrs. CHARLES BRAYLEY No. 2 then repeated the elopement act, along the same lines as those adopted by Mrs. CHARLES No. 1, she, too, running off with her husband's same brother ALFRED. Mrs. CHARLES BRAYLEY No. 1, who meanwhile had joined a society for the rescue of fallen women, hearing of her first husband's second bereavement, left momentarily the side of her second husband and revisited the first with sympathy and consolation; and from the experience of the past it is to be expected that she will soon turn over an old leaf and start life again by departing in the old style with the brother of her original partner in such adventure, the twice described CHARLES him-

Is there a Devil of Elonement, or does the practice boast of a bacillus, and is it contaglous? Or what is it that has thus raided the BRAYLEY family and its various connections?

No good Democrat can shut his eyes to the danger which threatens the Democratic party as a consequence of the bolt which has taken pince in New York city and State.—Richmond Disputch.

There is no such bolt. The Democracy of New York were never more united. Not one sure-enough, iron-clad Democrat is concerned in the hubbub. The best of them are semi-Mugwumpa.

Several of the Chinese Exclusion bills that have been introduced into Congress contain provisions far more stringent than those of the Exclusion law now in force, which expires next May. The bill of Senator DOLPH that has been reported in the Senate from the Committee on Foreign Affairs is sufficiently comprehensive. It provides that the existing anti-Chinese law shall remain in force for ten more years, and that some of its sections shall be amended so as to increase its effectiveness and prevent its violation. It seems to us that Senator Dolph's bill ought to be satisfactory to both Houses of Congress.

The polite and wealthy city of Baltimore is taking the lead as the promulgator of the principles of dress reform. A short time ago. chronicled the act of a squadron of athletic young ladies there in discarding corsets and sundry other articles of fashionable feminine costume; and now we are apprised of the calling of a conference of the students of the Woman's College for the purpose of debating the question of adopting the university hat and gown as a daily dress-the four-co nered hat and the flowing black gown. It is probable that reporters will be excluded from this interesting conference, but we shall surely find out its decision. We do not need to give the young ladies any advice on the subject. They will act with propriety.

While we thus have reports of progress in the conservative State of Maryland, what is the news from the all-reforming State of Massachusetts? The professor of physical culture in the High School of the town of Woburn was confronted recently with rebellion when she ordered her pupils to discard their corsets and adopt a reform dress. At one time they played sham; at another they were deflant, and at last several of them fainted when deprived of their corsets and garters. The doctors have been called in, and it now lies with them to determine whether

It is truly an instructive fact that the young ladies of Maryland are ahead of those of Massachusetts, that the athletic students of the Baltimore Woman's College have reformed the dress which the pupils of the Woburn High School stick up for.

The Alliance members of Congress are lready divided into two bostile camps, one of them favoring the People's party, and the other acting with the Democratic party. It is a sectional division, the Northwestern men on ne side, and the Southern men on the other. There are also two factions in the Stypson amp, and indeed it looks as if there were nine factions in it, and as if each one of its nine nembers would stand by his gun, opposed to any compromise with the enemy.

As the Italian TREZZA leaves the " death house" through the commutation of his sentence to the electrical chair to one of life im prisonment, there comes news of a case of condemnation to death in France which has produced in actual life a situation that must have risen in the mind of every one of the many speculators upon the choice between execution and imprisonment for life.

A soldier named Guger, who attempted to kill a non-commissioned officer, was recently condemned to be shot, but this sentence wa commuted by President CARNOT to twenty rears' penal servitude. Now Guger, flatly refuses the mercy of the Chief Magistrate and demands to be shot. He considers the penal servitude as a stain upon his honor. He asks Casnor not to disgrace him, but to "let him like a soldier fall." In other words, as between imprisonment for the rest of his days and death, he would rather die.

This, we believe, is the first authentic record of such a preference. Many people may have imagined that in the general estimation life was so full of troubles in itself that doomed to continual confinement it would seem so horrible that men would rather shrink from it into death. But when they are confronted with this alternative they have always chosen life in any shape. Guget is the first to pray for departure from this world, yet it will be observed that his desire is largely fortified by special dread of humiliation as a soldier.

President Palacio of Venezuela, whose term of office is about to come to an end, has again issued a formal protest against further peroachments upon Venezuelan territory by the Government of British Guiana. The British have for years past been desirous of obtaining complete control of the great river Orinoco, and, in order to carry out this pur pose, have extended the boundaries of British Guiana in a westerly direction, taking possession of several points of great strategica importance that have been held by Venezuela. President Palacio protests in vigorous lan-guage against the "British acts of usurpation," and the British violation of internations aw, and the British assaults upon Venezuelan independence. He makes an appeal to all he civilized nations of the world in behalf of

his country. Of course Venezuela cannot cope with the British Government, which has a strong military force in Guians and a naval squadrop near the mouth of the Orinoco. Of course the British authorities will give no heed to the protest issued from Caracas, and will hold on to the territory which they have seized from the feeble Venezuelan republic.

JONATHAN EDWARDS ON HELL New England Divine,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : In view of the interest now taken in things theological, these quotations from Jonathan Edwards's ermons may prove curious and interesting We do not have much hell-preaching nowadays. Edwards's sermons are full of meat, and are good reading. Huxley says of him that his demonstration of the Necessarian thesis has never been equalled in power, and cer-tainly has never been refuted." With the limp theology of our time, which sacrifices logic to sentiment and hides in phraseology what it dares not proclaim, Jonathan Edwards would have had little sympathy. "He thought there was no need that the strict philosophic truth should be at all conceated," says one of his biographers. Heli, to him, was a reality to be shown to sinners; not a surmise to be explained away. There is not a Presbyterian clergyman in New York to-day who would venture to present its terrors in pictures as terrible as those in which he indulged. For

terrible as those in which he indulged. For example:

"I shall mention several good and important ends which will be obtained by the eternal punishment of the wicked.

"The saints will be made more sensible how great their saivation is. When they shall see how great the misery is from which God has saved them and how great the difference He hath made between their state and the state of others who were by nature, and perhaps by practice, no more sinful and ill-deserving than they, it will give them a sense of the wonderfulness of God's grace. "The views of the misery of the danned will double the arder of the love and gratitude of the saints in leaven.

heaven.
"The sight of hell-torments will excite the happiness of the saints forever. It will give them a more lively relish of their own happi-ness!" (Sermon XI.)

happiness of the saints forever. It will give them a more lively relish of their own happiness!" (Sermon XI.)

"When they shall see how miserable others of their fellow creatures are; when they shall see the smoke of their torment and the raging flames of their burning, and shall hear their shricks and cries, and consider that they in the mean time are in the most blissful state and shall surely be in it to all eternity, how they will ropice! " " How joyfully they will sing to God and the Lamb when they behold this!" (Sermon XIII.)

"Do but consider what it is to suffer extreme torment forever and ever. from one are to another: in pain, in wailing and lamenting, greaning and shricking and gnashing your teeth, with your bodies and every member full of racking torture, without a possibility of moving God to pity by your cries! How dismal will it be under these racking torments to know that you never—never shall be delivered from them; to have no hope; when, after you have worn out the age of the sun, moon, and stars without one minute's ease, yet you shall have no hope of ever being delivered; but the same groans, the same shricks, the same dolering furnaces, yet shall not have been consumed, but will remain to roast through an eternity yet." (Sermon XI.)

Does the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke warn sinners thus? Or was this the truth a hundred years ago, and is it falsehood to-day?

A. L.

DANSYLLE, N. Y., Feb. 5.

SENSIBLE DEMOCRATIO VIEWS. et the Cleveland Men Pitch in and Try to Carry the Convention, and Stop Kicking.

From the Kansas City Times. Let the Cleveland men turn in and beat Hill at the

Prom the Lynchburg Ness.

The February Convention is as fair to Cleveland as to Hill. The primaries are open to the friends of both. The pretence that the people are not now prepared to decide between the two is a preposterous subterfuge.

From the Cherry Valley Gazette.

A Cleveland contingent in the city of New York obects to holding the State Convention on the 22d of February. We are not able to see why it is not a suita-ble time in the year. Certainly rural districts can at tend to it in February as well as any other time. If this is a good month for holding town meetings, it is not easy to see why it is not a good time to hold caucuses and conventions.

From the Springfield Daily Democrat.

If New York is to be accepted as a necessary Damo eratic factor in the election this year, either Cleveland or Hill will be the nomines, and the question of relative availability will be determined by the complexion of the delegation to the National Convention.

Pron the Union and Advertises.

The Murray Hill gentlemen have opposed the nominations of the regular and overwhelmingly successful reg ular Democratic organization in the city of New York, and even nominations for State offices made by the reg-ular Democratic State organization which they now assume to sit in judgment upon, and formed combina-tions with the Republicans, under the guise of "reform-ers," to defeat Democratic candidates. If the State Convention had been called for the latest day possible prior to the National Convention, the Murray Hill party

yould be kicking and swearing all the same. From the Atlanta Constitut There is but one thing for the Democrats of New York to do, and that is to make their influence felt by select ng delegates to the State Convention favorable to the candidate they may profer. If they are for Mr. Gave-land, they will have an opportunity of saying so, If they are for Senator Hill, they can make the fact apparent. Our impression is that the friends of Mr. Cieveselves as warm at a mid-winter convention as the friends of Mr. Hill, and we advise them by all means to

make arrangements for doing so. From the Chicago Herald. The claim that an early Convention has been called for the deliberate purpose of taking snap judgment against Grover Cieveland and his friends is absurd. ow is it possible to catch napping a man whose candi dacy for a Presidential nomination has existed for

three years and longer?
The truth appears to be that the element which franically opposes the will of the party organization in New York is composed largely of one-man Democrate ther will vote the Democratic ticket if Mr. Clevelan eads it, and otherwise they will not support it. At this distance they would present a more inspiring and pleasing spectacle if they would expend the force now wasted in useless protests by devoting it to earnest ef-forts to select delegates of their choice.

From the Kentuckian-Cillaen.
The Democratic State Committee of New York has alled the State Convention to be held on the 22d of February to select delegates to the National Conven on. This action is wise and politic. It will enable be Democracy of that State to clearly define their attude, and may be the means of eliminating embar assing complications. In fixing an early day for their state Convention the Democracy of New York have one the right thing at precisely the right time.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Wonder Seekers and Cranks Do Not Eus It, Mr. Sudge Says,

To the Editor of the Sex-Sir: For terse and vigorous English the Sex must be admired. Will its sense of justice permit this note to be inserted in any of its columns, since at its request I willingly furnished its editor with Col. Olcqu're middle name, so that its inno-cent desire to give men's middle names could be satisfied in the very editorial it printed yesterday upon the absurd tale about a Mr. Foulke, Mr. Perry, the Theo-sophical Society, and successors to M. P. Blavatsky? The Theosophical Society is a body governed by voter nd common sense, and not by astral bodies and im gined adepts mixed with wind and fury. As you justly

agined adepts mixed with wind and fury. As you justly say then, if successorship to Mine. Biavatsky be mooted, the claim of Col. Henry Steele (Bloot, now its President, should not be ignored. But that question will never be mooted except by cranky outsiders who seek a cheap notoriety.

Mr. Foulke is one of these. He is not a member of the society, and has always displayed a bren relish for the society, and has always displayed a bren relish for regarded as harment the firm nature or in hatory. He is regarded as harment the country, they not releving letters from all parts of the country, they not releving letters from all parts of the country, they for the continues of the mere marvel seekers who absuind, but who sleep while others unage in sensible work. These wonder seekers and cranks do not run our society, and the workings and methods of the society are open to your free investigation, since they do not deal in such astral intoxication as has provoked your editorial. Truly yours.

New York, Feb. 4, 1892.

Peerless in its Old-school Democracy. From the Fermines Historium.

No paper in the country exhibits a more stalwart

national spirit than Tux Nxw Yong dex. Peerless in its obt-school Democracy, it has been the frank and out-spoken supporter of the President in his course in the Chillan affair. Its patriotism is brond and rugged, denational spirit than The New York Sex. Peer roid of particanship or crankism or effeminate senti ment. It believes in protecting American industry against competition and American boundaries against oreign attack, and it sparns the idea of arbitrating a matter of American honor.

Their Fame as Such is National. From the Washington Post, The New York anti-littl movement is burdened with

the names of several conspicuous political failures.

Intuittou. Fangle-What sort of a dress was that Mrs. Snooper

wore to-night ? Mrs. Fangle-Demi-train.
"That's precisely what Cumse said when he trod on

Don't allow yourself to tritle with a cold, and so encourage the development of some latent pulmonary or broachial disease, which often anufacilly. You had better cure your cough or cold by promptly resorting to Dr. I. Jayne a Expectoran; an out-time remedy for all coughs, tung and thrust affections—Ais.

it, but how did he know its name !"

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Monday evening was the great night of the season at the Metropolitan. A crowded and brilliant house, with the women all in gala array for Mrs. Astor's ball and a performance of 'Faust" such as one hears but rarely in any language or from any artists, made it an occasion to be remembered. Edouard de Reszká covered himself with glory as Mephistopheles. His fine appearance, his grace and case of manner and movement, his superb acting, and the ring of his magnificent voice thrilled the whole audience in a manner seldem experienced by New York operagoers. An elderly gontleman familiar with all the best singers on both continents said he had been present at forty representations of "Faust" and had never seen nor heard such a Mephistopheles. Miss Fames charmed by her sweet notes and excellent method, but those who recalled Nils. son's Marguerite shook their heads deprecatingly notwithstanding they applauded her.

As for the house, it might have been the

Queen's Theatre on a birthday or drawing-room night, so superb were the costumes and so blinding the sparkle and scintillation of the jowels. Mrs. Bradley Martin, in a gorgeous combination of white satin and pink velvet, with a diagonal band made entirely of precious stones extending from shoulder to waist and exactly matching her necklace and coronet, had Miss Rits Rogers in her box. Miss Rogers, at a distance, bears a strong resemblance to Miss Adèle Grant, and was several times mistaken for her across the opera house. She looked extremely well in white silk and pink roses, and her simplicity of attire was a healthful rest to the eye. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in mauve velvet, with a double row of brilliants around her neck and a diamond comb at the back of the head, which was a pleasant change from the familiar crown. On either side of her were Mrs R. L. Clarkson in yellow, and her sister. Miss Otia, in rich blue satin, while Mr. Otis loomed up benignantly in the background. The twin sisters, Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Bentinck, dressed. as of old, exactly alike, and, with the same similarity of person and feature that marked them in their childish days, were only distinguishable one from the other by the crown and necklace worn by Mrs. Mills, and which her sister's jowel box evidently failed to supply. Mrs. Carley Havemover, in the softest

and palest of pearl gray satins, with a profusion of filmy lace draped over one shoulder, was among the handsomest women present, and with her was Miss Hope Goddard, who was admirably protty in blue. Mrs. James P. Kernochan and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., were together, the jewels of the elder lady scarcely eclipsing those of the younger. To the Astor ball all these and many more

smart gowns and sparkling gems wended their way about midnight, and were soon whirling and spinning to entrancing music in Mrs. Astor's picture gallery. And, by the way. it is a vexed question, and one of no little importance in a ball-giving community such as New York is fast getting to be, whether a picture gallery is the best place for a dance. To the critical eye it certainly is not. In the first place, the lights, which in power and position are adapted for the display of the paintings on the walls and not of the living pictures on the floor, are extremely trying to the complexion. It was remarked at Mrs. Sloane's and Mrs. Shepard's dance that women scarcely past their first youth looked wan and haggard; and as for those who aided nature by an artificial tint, the absolute failure of illusion was deplorable. The merciless electricity laid bare every mystery. Then the forms and colors on the walls have an eccentric habit of dancing up and down to keep time with the music, and the dreadful conglomeration of landscapes, figures, and animals sometimes has a very unpleasant effect upon sensitive nerves and brains. The surroundings of a ballroom should be light, graceful, and restful to the eye, with a profusion of mirrors, and gilding ad libitum. Such are the great ballrooms in European palaces, where art galleries are things not to be desecrated by dancing.

Mrs. Astor's mansion had its usual tasteful decorations, and a stranger walking through its long suite of lofty and spacious rooms before the guests assembled would have said that nothing was left to be desired. But the popularity of the hostess made it a great deal too small, and at supper time both ladies and gentlemen crowded the second floor and took their refreshment in the cloak rooms. With the present enormous size of New York society and the requirements of its members, two or three houses are essential to the complete success of a dancing function, and those whose bank accounts refuse to cover the expenditure must be content to entertain their friends

The engagements have been recently announced of Mrs. John A. Kernochan and Mr. William Pollock, both summer residents and large land owners of Pittsfield, Mass.; of Miss e Greenough, a débutante of this winter. and Mr. Edward M. Townsend, Jr., of Oyster Bay, L. I., and of Miss Mabel Wheeler and Mr. Stephen Train of Boston. The dinners during the week have not dimin-

shed in frequency or sumptuousness. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who has a rare talent of invention for dining table decoration, had a curious arrangement at her last dinner of pink and black tulle, caught here and there with clusters of pink roses, which was as effective as it was original. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger covered her table with cloth of gold, over which were scattered Jacqueminot roses, which produced a warmth and glow of coloring that was strikingly suggestive of Julien Gordon, Mrs. L Townsend Burden has a profusion of gold and silver repoussé vases to hold the orquisite roses and lilacs with which she adorns her table, which, by the way, is said to be so broad that the servants are obliged to walk over it in order to arrange the ornaments. Many other banquets have been given, all equally regardless of expense, and when no dances or balls follow them it is quite the rule to have one or more of the operatic constellation of stars, or plane recitals, or possibly a whole orchestra, to assist digestion and complete the enjoyment of the guests. As an addendum of this kind to a fashionable dinner is said to mean \$1,000 to each performer, it is easy to compute the cost of such a regal entertainment as that given by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin last evening. Five handsome dinners, with the number of guests varying from twenty to fifty, according to the size of the house in which the banquet was laid, preceded Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's dance on Friday evening. In the long list of balls and dinners at which the smart set have assisted this winter there have been none more perfect in every respect than these functions. The coming three weeks will be mainly de-

voted to the winding up of subscription affairs, although cards are out for several private entertainments. The last Assembly, the last Cotillon, the last of the Monday even ing balls at Sherry's, and the last Patriarchs' have still to be disposed of, while at the same time the announcement of dates for the meeting of bowling, badminton, and other athletic clubs, the taking of rooms and booking of places for St. Augustine, Bermuda, Aiken, and other winter resorts, to say nothing of French "conferences," classes in history and literature, and worst of all, sewing societies and industrial bees, betoken the approach of the period of rest, discipline, and abstinence.

The annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum, which is nearing its silver wording day will be held at Sherry's rooms during the afternoon and evening of Saturday next, 13th inst. There will be the usual display of fancy articles, flowers, &c., in charge of Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Bichard Irvin, Mrs. Henry McVickar, Mrs. Andariese, and other attractive young matrons, with various shows and amusements for children in the daytime and dancing to Lander's band at night. The entertainment is in behalf of the Samaritan Home for the Aged.

On the following Saturday evening. Feb. 20 a grand operatic concert is announced at the Metropolitan Opera House for one of the most appearing of charities, the Home for the Destitute Blind. Miss Eames, the De Reszkés. Frau Lehmann, and Herr Kallsch are all to appear, and there is to be one act of "Die Walkare" besides a miscellaneous concert.